USER MANUAL FOR STOVES WITHOUT BOILERS

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE UK MARKET TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THOSE IN THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET AND THESE SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

These instructions together with those in the instruction booklet cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.
In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.
It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS EN 15287-1:2007 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.
Should any conflict apply between these instructions and the original manufacturers instructions then the most stringent advice must apply.

Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

CO Alarms:-

Building regulations require that when ever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

STOVE PERFORMANCE

Refer to the manufacturer's main instruction manual for details of the stove's performance.

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Chimney

In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure an adequate draught of approximately 15 Pa so as to clear the products of combustion and prevent smoke problems into the room.

NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternatively the calculation procedure given in EN 13384-1 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught. BS EN 15287-1:2007 gives additional details.

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large i.e. more than 230 mm x 230 mm. Remedial action should be taken, if required, seeking expert advice, if necessary. If it is found necessary to line the chimney then a flue liner suitable for solid fuel must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

Any existing chimney must be clear of obstruction and have been swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire.

If there is no existing chimney then any new system must be to the designation described above and in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for use as the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting fluepipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove.

Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used.

Combustible material should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then a draught stabiliser should be fitted. Fitting of a draught stabiliser will affect the requirement for the permanent air supply into the room in which the stove is fitted in accordance with Approved Document J (see also combustion air supply).

Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting fluepipe where it is not intended for the chimney to be swept through the appliance.

Hearth

The hearth should be level and able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported. The weight of the stove is indicated in the brochure.

The stove should preferably be installed on a non-combustible hearth of a size and construction that is in accordance with the provisions of the current Building Regulations Approved Document J.

The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

If the stove is to be installed on a combustible floor surface, it must be covered with a non-combustible material at least 12mm thick, in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J, to a distance of 30 cm in front of the stove and 15 cm to each side measuring from the door of the combustion chamber.

Combustion air supply

In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there must be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. The provision of air supply to the stove must be in accordance with current Building Regulations Approved Document J. Special attention should be taken in newer build properties where the design air permeability is less than 5m3/h.m2. Approved Document J gives more information on this. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose.

The fitting of an external air kit direct to outside air must not be considered substitute for installing the appliance with a permanently open air vent in compliance with ventilation requirements stated in Approved Document J. Please reference ADJ for further guidance.

Connection to chimney

Stoves may have a choice of either a rear or top flue gas connector that allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney in accordance with their instructions. In some cases it may be necessary to fit an adaptor to increase the diameter of the flue to the minimum required 150 mm section of the chimney or liner. All joints in the connection between the stove and the chimney must be made gastight using fire cement and where necessary fire-proof rope infill. Means should be made for sweeping the entire length of the flue, be that through the appliance or by suitable sweeping hatch in the flue.

Commissioning and handover

Ensure all parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions.

On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, before lighting the stove. Once the stove is under fire check all seals for soundness and check that the flue is functioning correctly and that all products of combustion are vented safely to atmosphere via the chimney terminal.
On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance and warn them to use only the recommended fuel for the stove.
Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539) in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

HETAS Ltd Approval;

These appliances have been approved by HETAS Ltd as an intermittent operating appliance for burning wood logs only.

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de ashing and re fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.

(b) Let the fire go out.

(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required

(d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

IMPORTANT NOTES

General

Before lighting the stove check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described above have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. As part of the stoves' commissioning and handover the installer should have shown you how to operate the stove correctly.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under “Warning Note” above.

Air Controls

Manually operated air control can be managed by adjusting the air control valve to increase/decrease the air flow to the stove.

Use of fireguard

When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002.

Chimney cleaning

The chimney should be swept at least twice a year. It is important that the flue connection and chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney will require sweeping after a month of continuous operation. This is a precaution to ensure that any “softer” deposits left from the open fire usage have not been loosened by the higher flue temperatures generated by the closed stove.

In situations where it is not possible to sweep through the stove the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the stove flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the stove to the chimney must be cleaned with a flue brush.

Periods of Prolonged Non-Use

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

Extractor fan

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit smoke and fumes into the room.

Aerosol sprays

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Use of operating tools

Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use.

Chimney Fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn off the stove immediately and isolate the mains electricity supply (if applicable), and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately. Do not relight the stove until the chimney and flueway have been cleaned and examined by a professional.

Permanent air vent

The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently.
In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

USER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the important notices given above before referring to the main instruction book for detailed operating instructions.

Recommended fuels:

Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliance Approval only covers the use of wood logs on this appliance. HETAS Ltd Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels. The stoves have a refuelling interval of 0.75h to achieve the nominal rated output. Wood logs should be seasoned with a moisture content of around 20%.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed:

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

Fuel overloading:

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Operation with door left open:

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 AND SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.
Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

Appliance Exemption:

The Contura 500, 700, i4, i5, i30 and i40 series are recommended as exempt appliances under the Clean Air Act 1993 when burning dry seasoned wood logs in accordance with the instructions and when fitted with the permanent stops detailed below:

The Contura 500 series must be fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent closure of the air control vent beyond the 20% open position when sold into smoke control areas.
The Contura 700 series must be fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent closure of the air control vent beyond the 28% open position when sold into smoke control areas.
The Contura i4 series must be fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent closure of the air control vent beyond the 30% open position when sold into smoke control areas.
The Contura i5 series must be fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent closure of the air control vent beyond the 30% open position when sold into smoke control areas.
The Contura i30 and i40 series must be fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent closure of the air control vent beyond the 27% open position when sold into smoke control areas.

Contura

811142 BAV GB -7
2014-03-03

NIBE AB · Box 134 · 285 23 Markaryd · Sweden
www.contura.eu

Installation Instructions

For use in GB and IE only

C i4

Contura

www.contura.eu Part of NIBE

DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

No. Ci4-CPR-130619-SE-1

Contura

PRODUCT

Product type	Insert lit with solid biofuels
Type designation	Contura i4
Manufacturing number	See rating plate on the insert
Intended area of use	Heating of rooms in residential buildings
Fuel	Wood / (Coal briquettes)

MANUFACTURER

Name	NIBE AB / Contura
Address	Box 134, Skulptörvägen 10 SE-285 23 Markaryd, Sweden

CHECKS

According to AVCP	System 3
European standard	EN 13229:2001 / A2:2004
Test institute	Rein-Ruhr Feuerstätten Prüfstelle, NB 1625, has checked declared performance and issued test report no. RRF-29 11 2751

DECLARED PERFORMANCE

Essential characteristics	Performance	Harmonised technical specification
Reaction to fire	A1 WT	EN 13229:2001 / A2:2004
Minimum distance to combustible material	150 mm to rear 150 mm to side According to the given conditions in the installation instructions	
Risk of falling embers	Approved	
Emissions from combustion Wood / (Coal briquettes)	CO 0.10% / (0.21%) NOx 108 mg/m³ / (NPD) OGC 107 mg/m³ / (NPD) PM 36 mg/m³ / (10 mg/m³)	
Surface temperatures	Approved	
Cleaning options	Approved	
Mechanical durability	Approved	
Emissions of hazardous substances	Approved	
Nominal output	4 kW / (4 kW)	
Efficiency	78% / (76%)	
Flue gas temperature in connector at nominal output	310°C / (270°C)	

The undersigned is responsible for the manufacture and conformity with the declared performance.

Niklas Gunnarsson, Business area manager NIBE STOVES
Markaryd, 1st July 2013

CE

A warm welcome to Contura.

A warm welcome to the Contura family. We hope you will get a great deal of pleasure from your new stove. As a new owner of a Contura stove you have secured a product with timeless design and long service life. Contura also has combustion that is both environmentally friendly and efficient for the best heat production.

Read through these installation instructions carefully before installation. Read how to best light your stove in the lighting instructions.

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NOTE!

Report the installation of a stove to your local authority.

The owner of the house is personally responsible for ensuring compliance with the mandatory safety requirements and must have the installation approved by a qualified inspector. Your local chimney sweep must also be informed about the installation as this will affect the routines for regular chimney-sweeping services.

WARNING!

The stove becomes very hot.

During operation, certain surfaces of the stove become very hot and can cause burn injury if touched. Be aware of the strong heat radiated through the hatch glass. Placing flammable material closer than the safe distance indicated may cause a fire. Smouldering can cause quick gas ignition with the risk of damage to property and personal injury.

Technical data

Output	3-5 kW
Nominal output	4 kW
Efficiency level	Up to 78%

Model	**Classic**
Weight (kg)	77
Width (mm)	490
Depth (mm)	420
Height (mm)	600

Model	**Modern-3-sided frame**
Weight (kg)	71
Width (mm)	490
Depth (mm)	380
Height (mm)	590

Model	**Modern-4-sided frame**
Weight (kg)	72
Width (mm)	490
Depth (mm)	380
Height (mm)	635

The connector's inner diameter is Ø126 mm
Type approved in accordance with:
European standard EN-13 229
(DE/A) DINplus, Art. 15a B-VG
RRF-29 11 2751

DEFRA exempted

The stove can be used in Smoke Control Areas.

General

In this manual you will find instructions about how your Contura i4 shall be installed. Before you start the installation it is important that you read this instruction carefully and fully understand the requirements. All European, national and local standards and regulations needs to be fulfilled when the appliance are installed.
To guarantee the function and safety of the stove we recommend that it is installed by a professional. Our Contura agents can recommend a suitable installer.

The room or space containing a stove shall have a permanent air supply sufficent to ensure proper combustion, to determine correct amount of air supply use current edition of Building Regulations.

Remember to use only for the appliance recommended fuel as wood logs or smokeless fuel as anthracite or manufactured smokeless fuel briquettes. Do not ever burn bituminous coal, "petro-coke" or other petroleum based fuels!

Building application

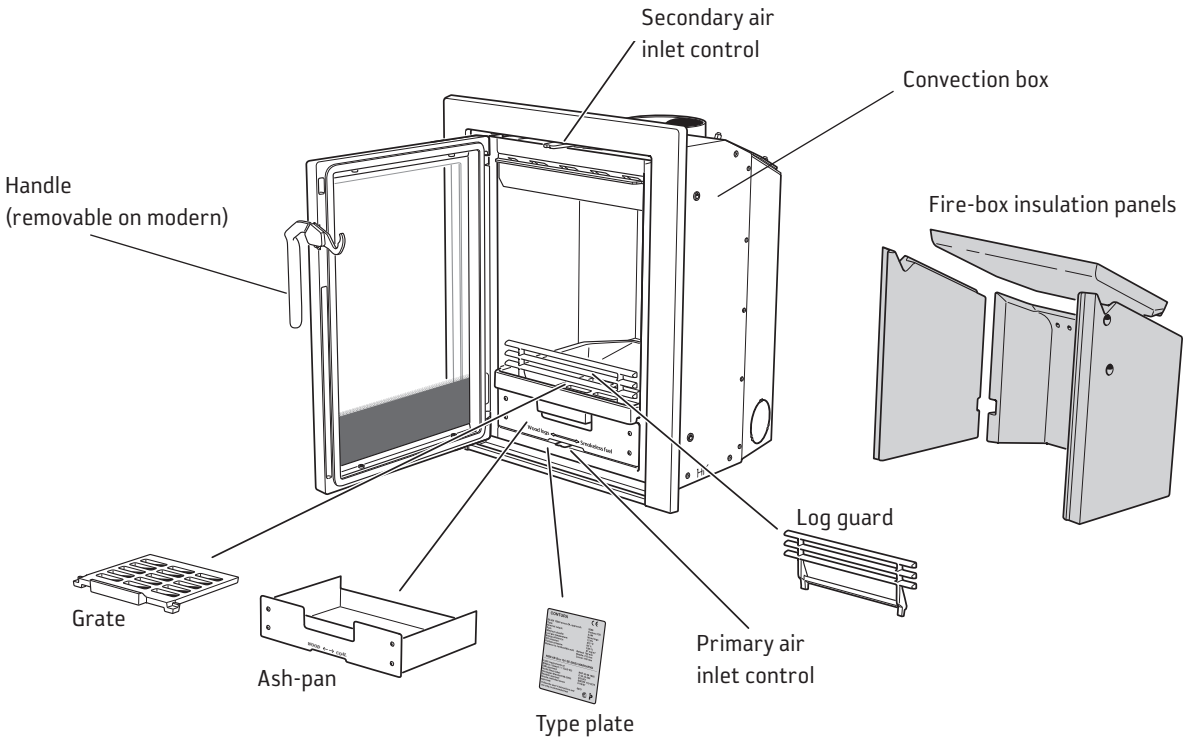
Before installing a stove or erecting a chimney it is necessary for you to apply for planning permission from your local authority. Ask your local authority for advice regarding building regulations and the application.

Chimney

Note! The stove installation and connection to a chimney must be accomplished with the current edition of Building Regulations. We recommend that you consult a local chimney sweep before the installation to make sure that the chimney is in good condition.
The stove is type approved and must be connected to a chimney dimensioned for at least 350°C. The connector on the appliance is suitable for pipes with diameter of 125 mm.

A flexible flue liner or steel flue certified for use with solid fuel is highly recommended. The stove requires a draught in the chimney of at least –12 Pa. The draught is affected both by the length and area of the chimney, and by how well sealed it is. Minimum recommended chimney length is 3.5 m and a suitable cross section area is 120-175 cm² (125-150 mm in diameter). Carefully check that the chimney is sealed and that there is no leakage around soot hatches and flue connections.

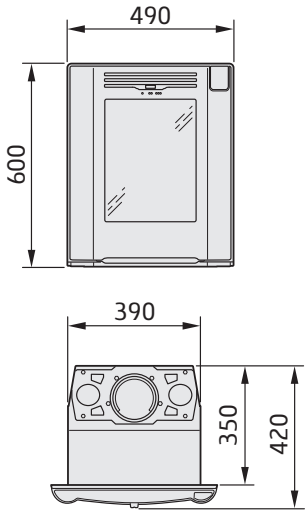
Note that a flue with sharp bends and horizontal routing reduces the draught in the chimney. Maximum horizontal flue is 1 m, on the condition that the vertical flue length is at least 5 m. It must be possible to sweep the full length of the flue and the soot hatches must be easily accessible.

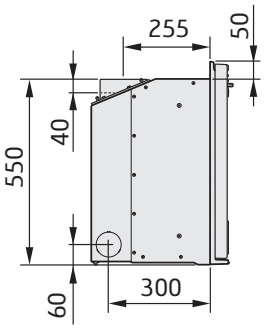


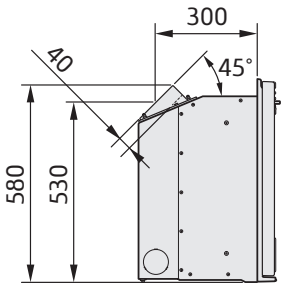
Dimensions

Ci4

Ci4 Classic

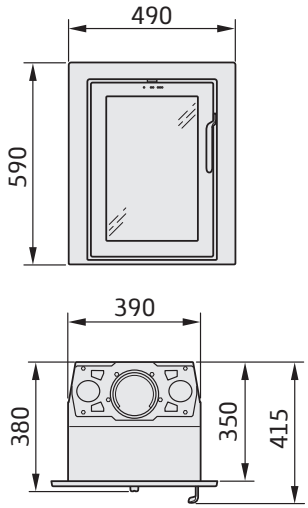


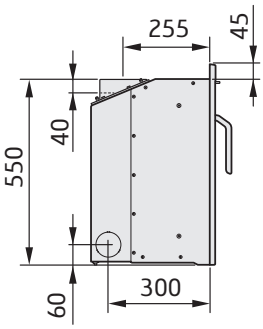


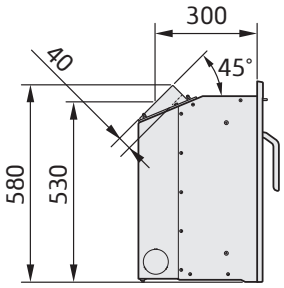


Flue outlet 45° backwards

Ci4 Modern 3 - sided frame

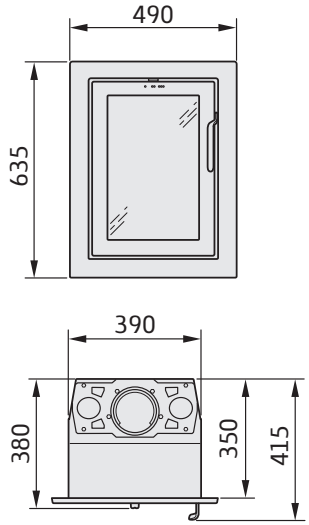


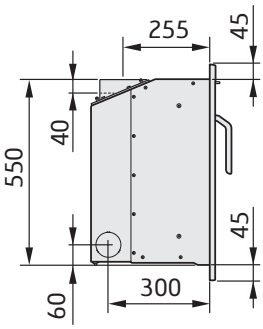


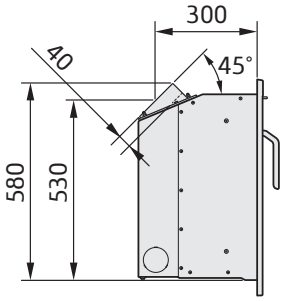


Flue outlet 45° backwards

Ci4 Modern 4 - sided frame







Flue outlet 45° backwards

Recessing the insert

When recessing the insert, adjacent walls that are not classed as fire walls or are considered unsuitable for heat loads must be protected by non-combustible material according to the specification below.
All joints on the non-combustible material must be sealed using the manufacture's recommended method. The area between the insert and the recess must be ventilated according to the specification/dimension.
When top connecting a steel flue please refer to the relevant manufacturer's installation instructions. Observe the safety distances to combustible material that steel flues require. Heat radiation from the hatch is strong and is why combustible material must not be placed closer than 1 m in front of the hatch. When recessing, building material must not be in direct contact with the insert due to the thermal expansion of the insert.

Material requirements

The building material must not be combustible.
The thermal conductivity coefficient λ may be a maximum of 0.14 W/mK.
The thickness of the building material must always be at least 100 mm.
In cases where the building material's insulation properties are given as a U-Value, this must be a maximum of 1.4 W/ m²K.

List of suitable materials:
Aerated concrete: λ =**0.12-0.14**
Vermiculite: λ =**0.12-0.14**
Calcium silicate: λ =**0,09**

Heat shield

If the recess is to extend to the ceiling, a heat shield must be made above the convection exhaust. This is to prevent hot air collecting in the recess closest to the ceiling. The seal must a maximum of 100 mm above the convection exhaust's upper edge and must be made up of 20 mm thick building boards made of calcium silicate or a panel with at least a 50 mm thickness of rock wool on top.

Convection air

The convection air ventilates the surround, cools the insert and transports the hot air out into the room. The total sum of the effective cross section area up and down must not be less than the stated values. The air intake must be positioned somewhere between the floor and the bottom of the insert, up to or on the sides of the recess. The vent must be positioned above the insert's highest point up to or to the sides of the recess.
Observe the minimum distance up to the ceiling.

Convection air in: 200 cm²
Convection air out: 200 cm²

Note that building regulations apply regarding the area below and in front of the insert, see section "Hearth plate" below.

Load bearing base

Ensure that the bottom of the convection box is installed on a loadbearing with the strength to support the weight of the insert and the chimney. The insert can be loaded maximum 100 kg of chimney. The load bearing must not prevent the convection air ventilate the area between the insert and recsess.

Hearth plate

Due to the risk of falling embers, a flammable floor must be protected by a hearth plate. It must extend 300 mm in front of the stove and 100 mm on each side of the stove, or have a 200 mm extension on each side of the opening. The hearth plate can consist of natural stone, concrete, metal plate or glass, consult the Building regulations.

Recess example

Ci4

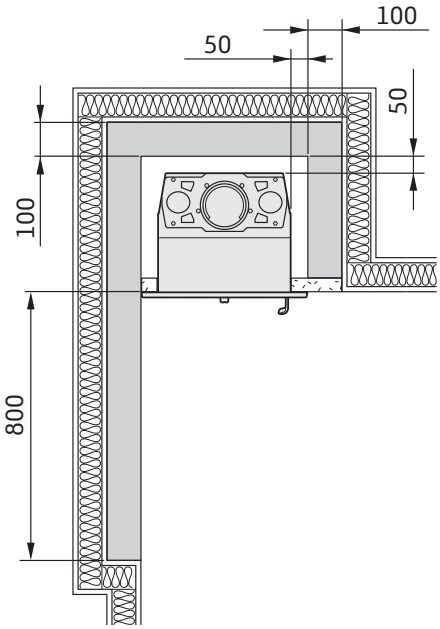
Ci4 Classic and Modern

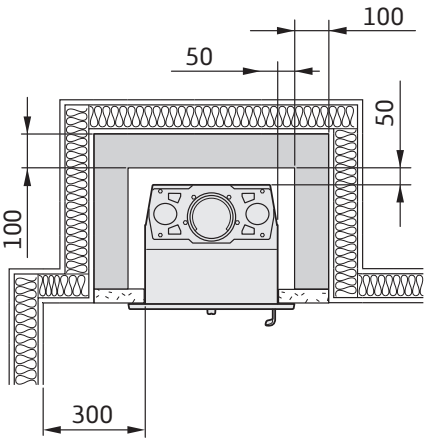
The dimensions are the minimum dimensions, unless otherwise stated.

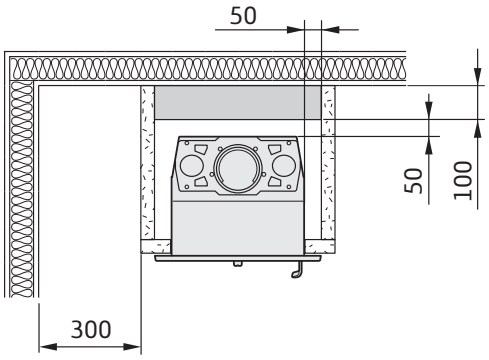
Wall of combustible material

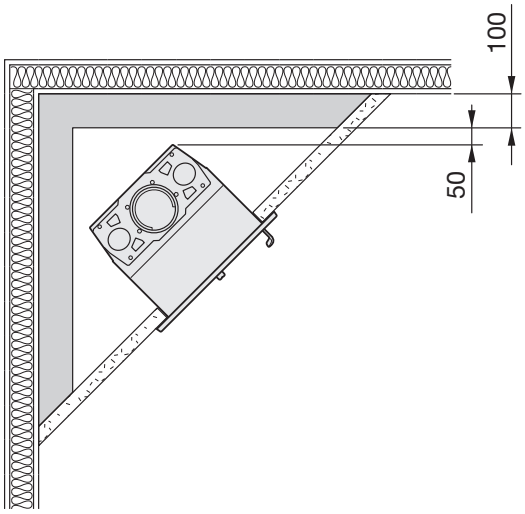
Wall of non-combustible material, made of 100 mm aerated concrete in the recess example.

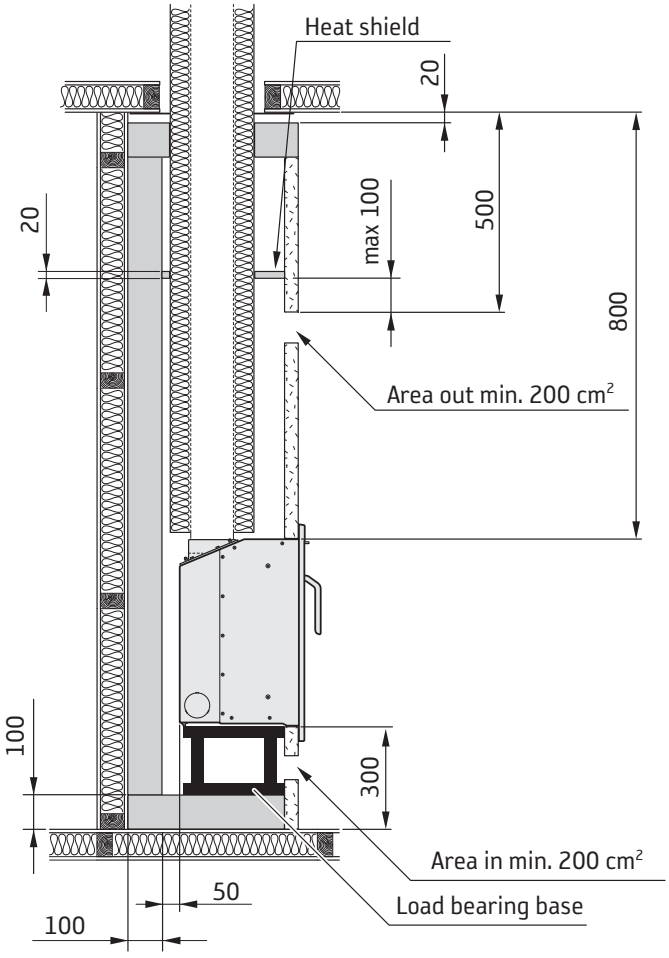
Wall of non-combustible material that is not in contact with combustible material and therefore has no minimum thickness requirement.







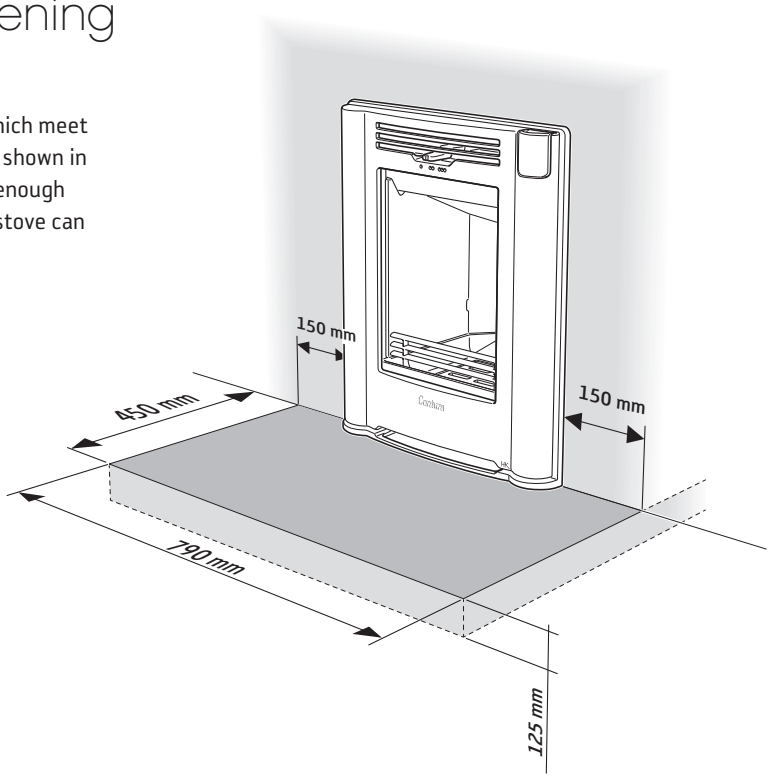




Installation in Builders opening

Hearth dimensions

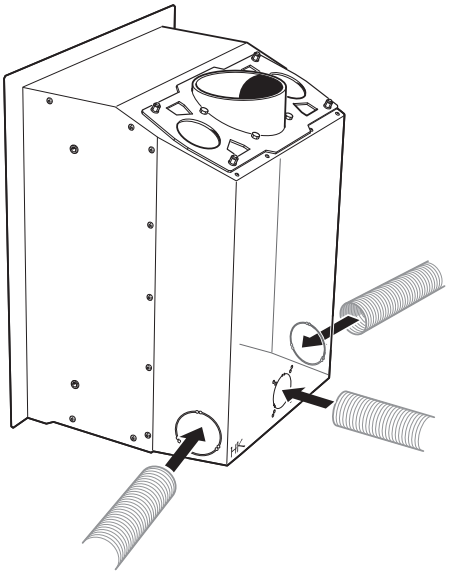
The appliance must stand on a constructional hearth which meet the building regulations and has minimum dimension as shown in the diagram beside. Always check that the building has enough bearing capacity for the heart, stove and chimney. The stove can be loaded with maximum 100 kg of chimney.

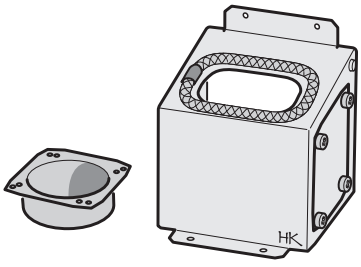


Supply of combustion air

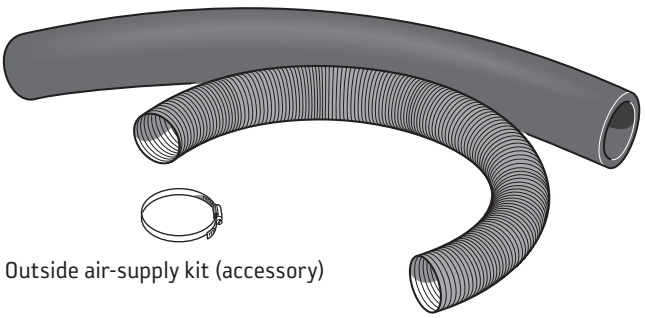
When a stove is installed in a room, the demand for air supply to the room increases. Air can be provided indirectly via a vent in the outer wall or via a duct from the outside that is connected to the stove. The amount of air needed for combustion is approximatly 20m³/h.

If the insert will be used with supply air connector (accessory) and outside air-supply kit (accessory) then prepare the convection box by open the lid where the air supply hose will enter, from side or back. Make the supply air connector installation as the flue pipe is connected to the convection box.





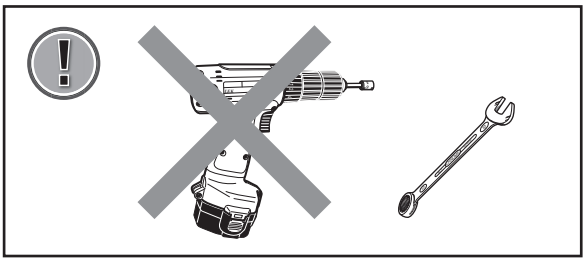
Supply air connector (accessory)



Outside air-supply kit (accessory)

Prior to installation

Remove loose components as stove base plate and ash tray. Take out the stove body from the convection box by first unscrew the four side bolts and the four bolts for the collar. At last release the convection box from the pallet.



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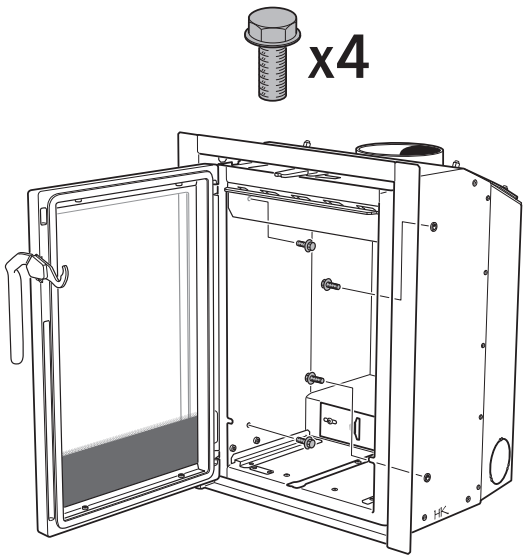

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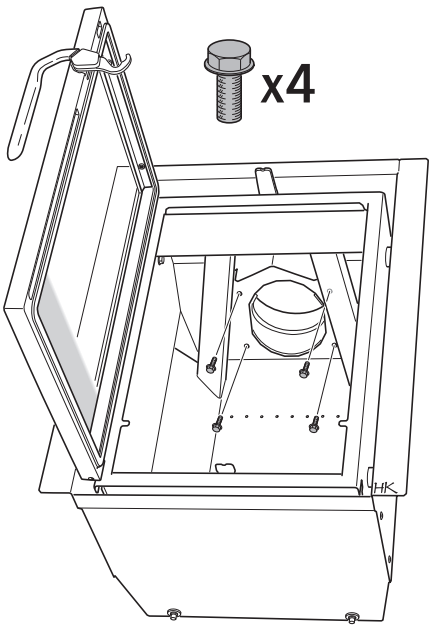

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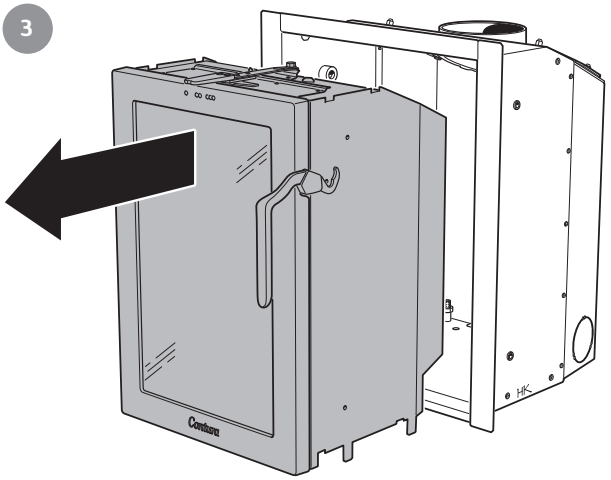

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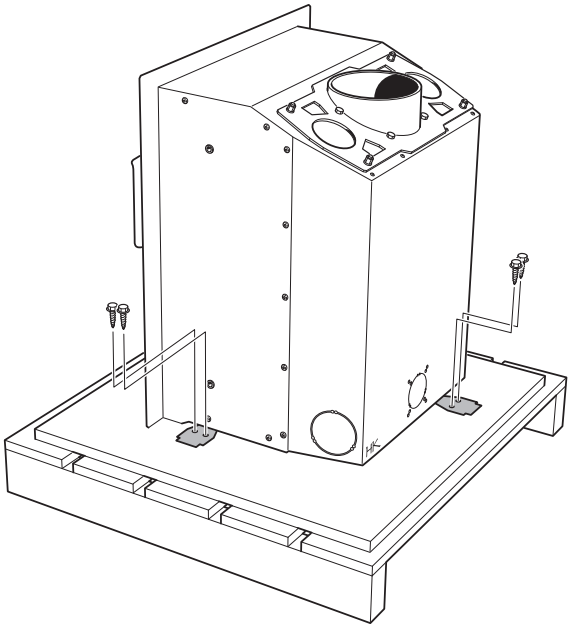
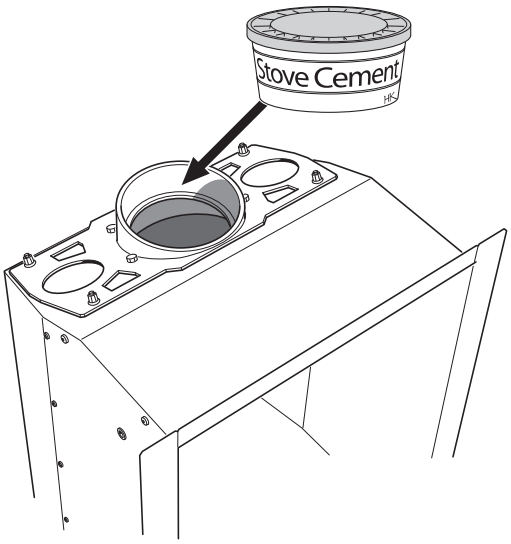


Installing and connecting the convection box

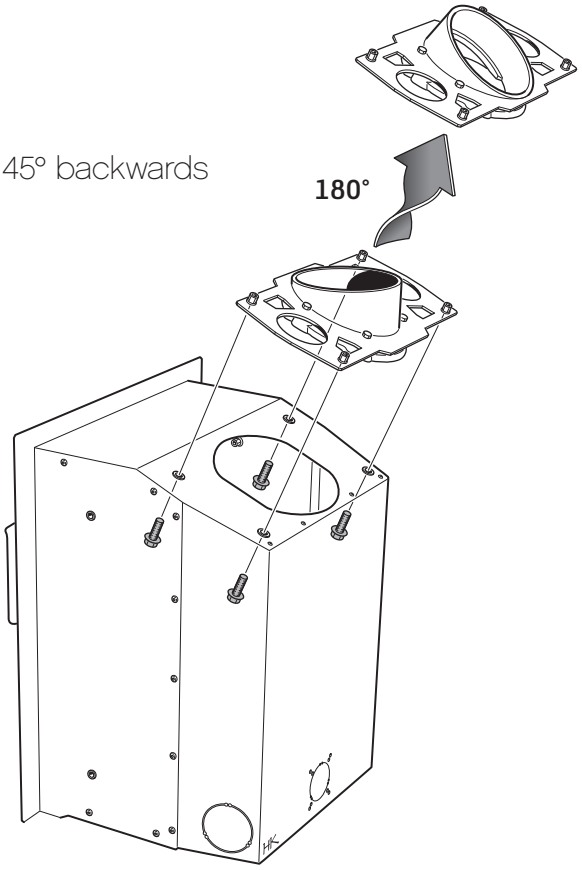
Flue collar 90° straight upwards or 45° backwards

If the builders opening is too tight above when the flue collar adapter plate is turned for installation 45° backwards, then remove and fasten the flue collar adapter on the flue. Install the convection box and finally fasten the flue adapter on the convection box, see “Flue collar 45° backwards and tight builders opening” on side 92.

1a Straight upwards



1b 45° backwards



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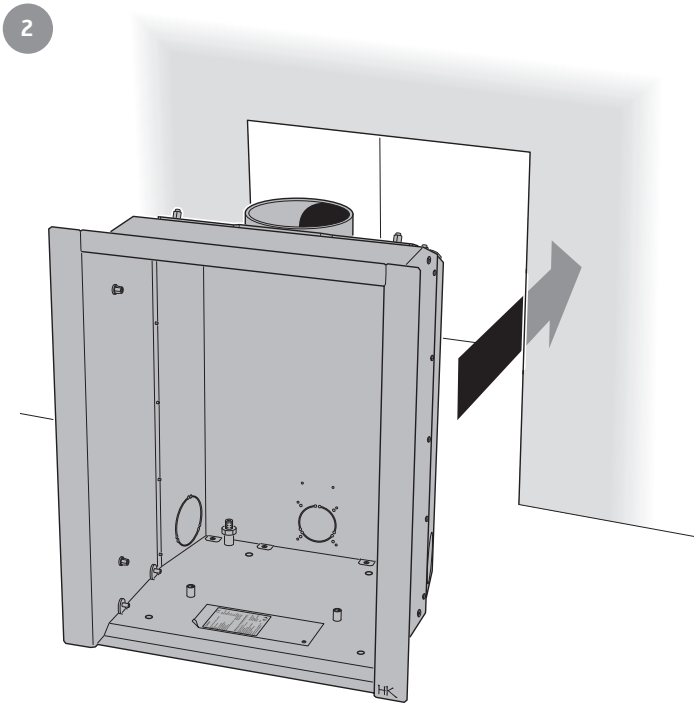

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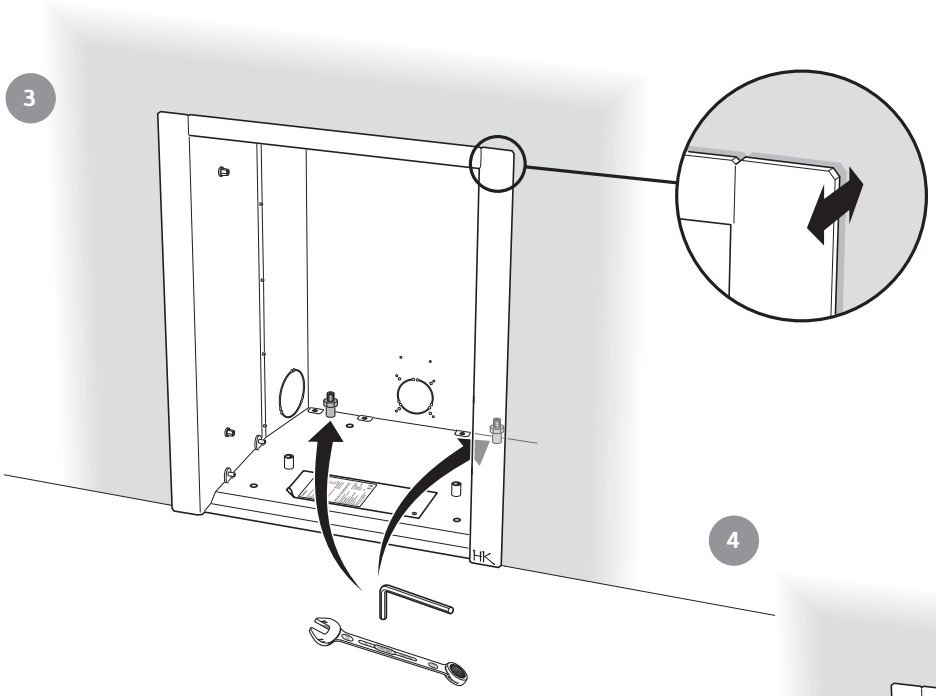

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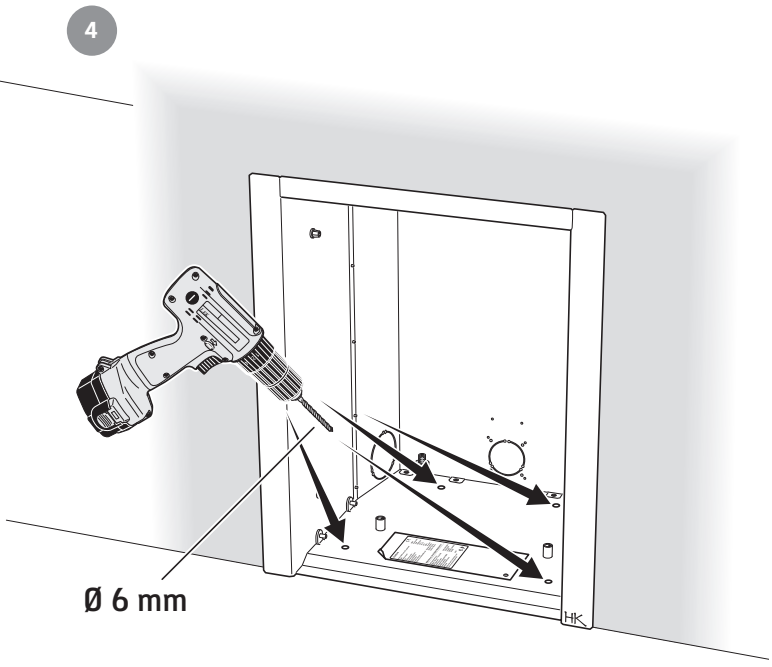

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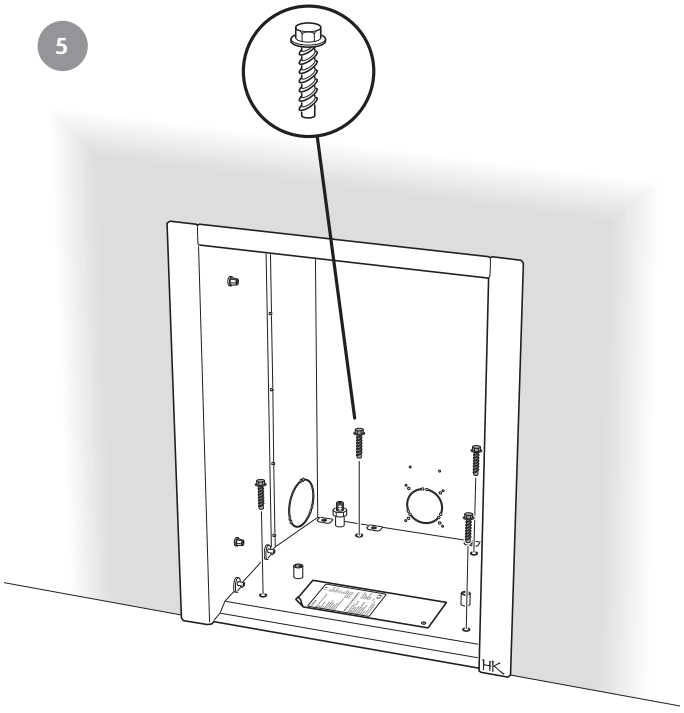

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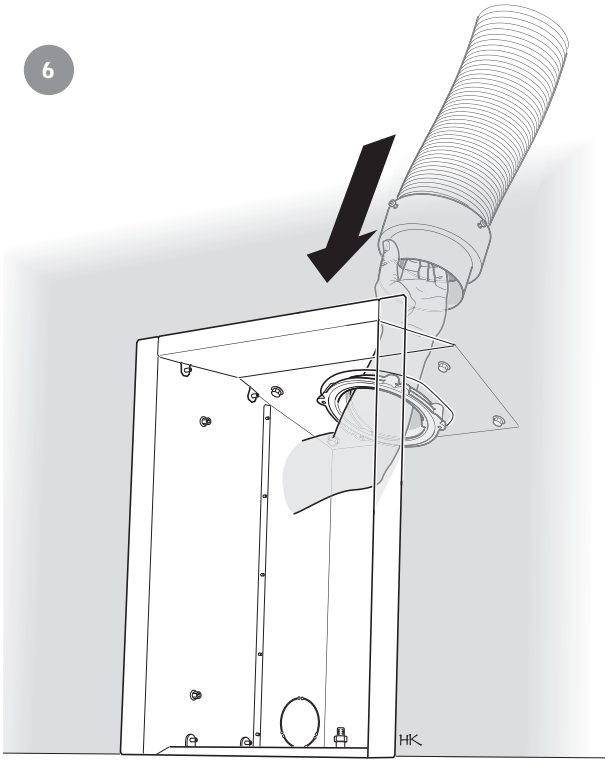

Flue collar 45° backwards and tight builders opening

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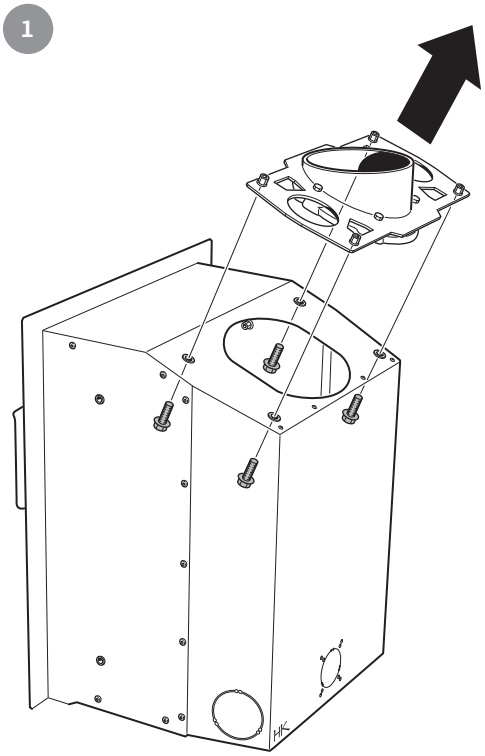

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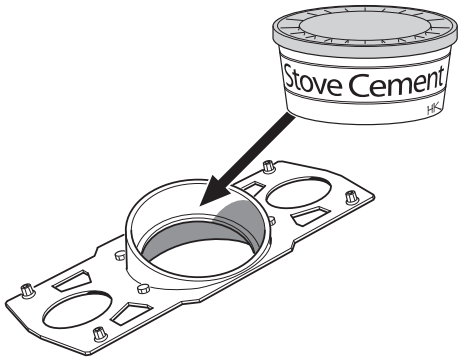

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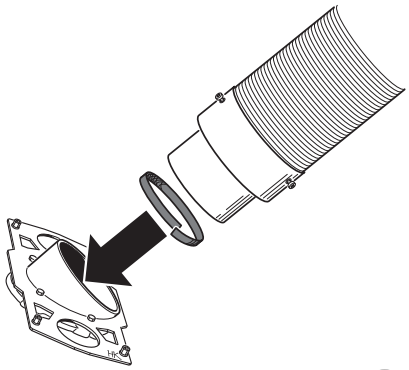

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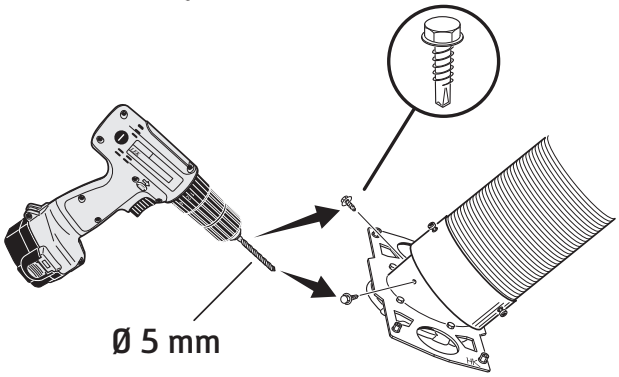

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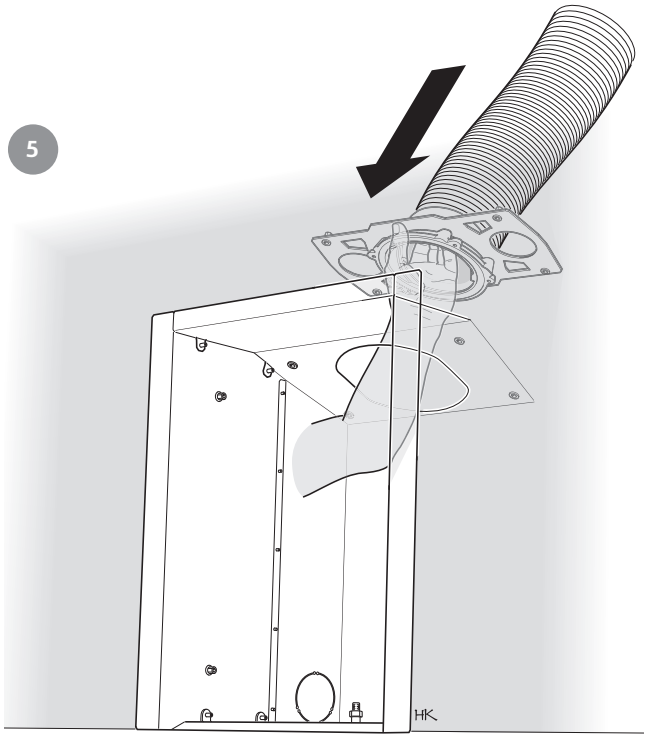

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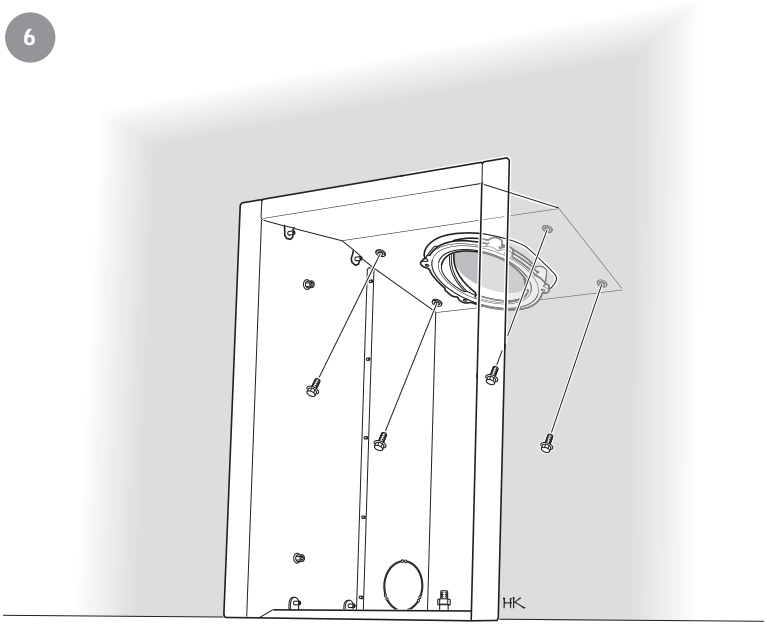
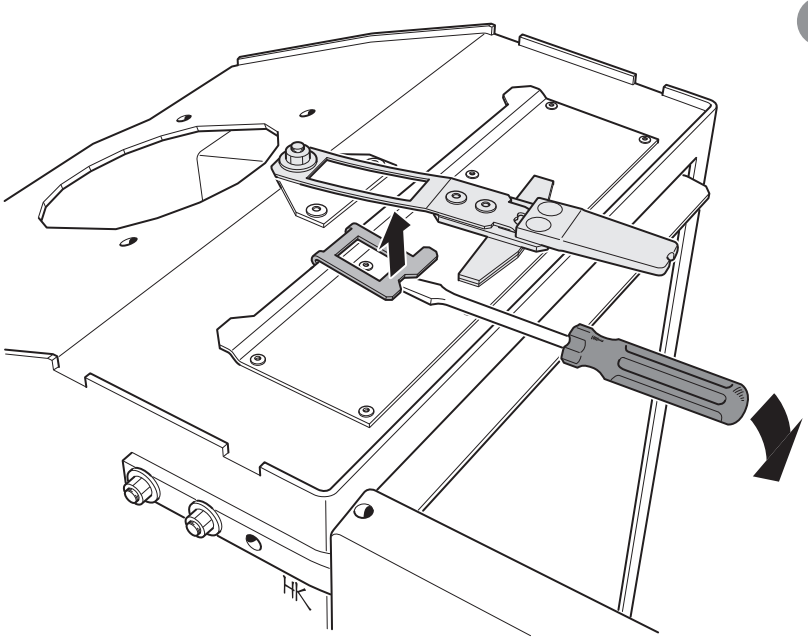


Smoke control area

In smoke control areas it is mandatory to stop the damper from closing completely. In other areas it´s optional.

1



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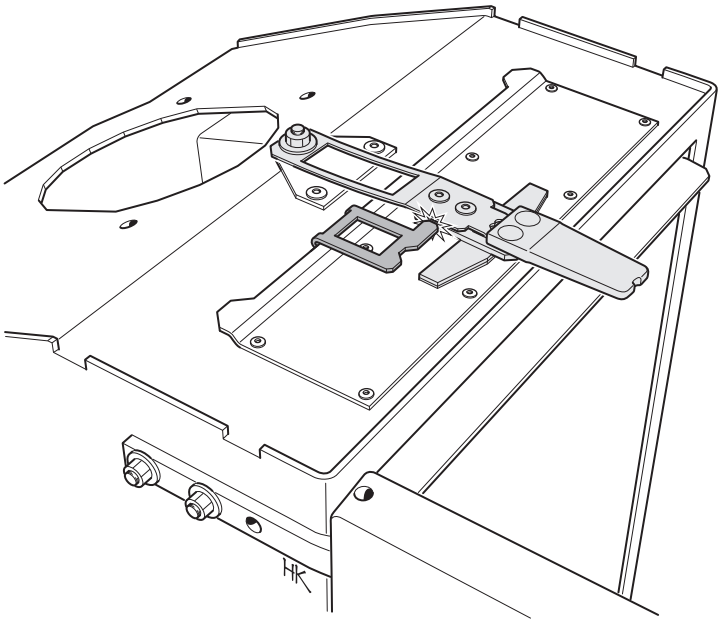

Installing stove body into the convection box

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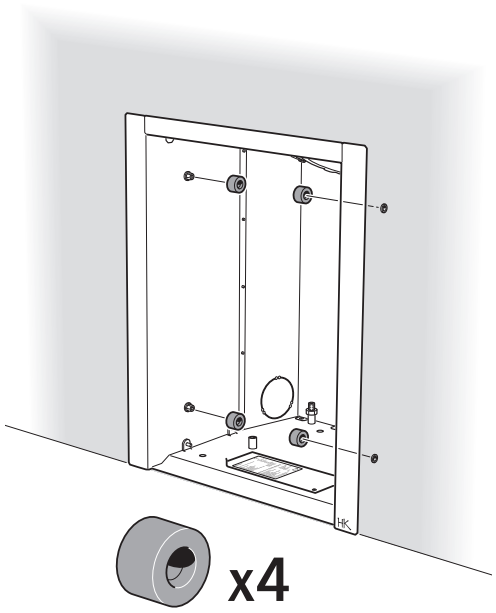

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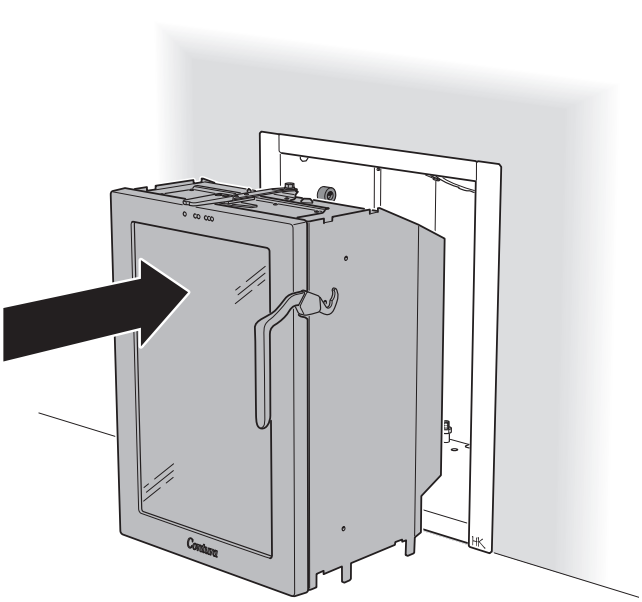
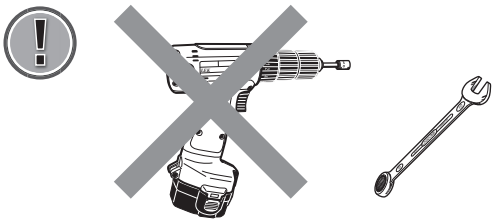


Classic - fasten the screws properly after the stovebody is fitted to the backpanel

Modern - fasten the screws only a few turns, they shall be fasten properly first when the cast iron frame are assembled and fitted, see side 95



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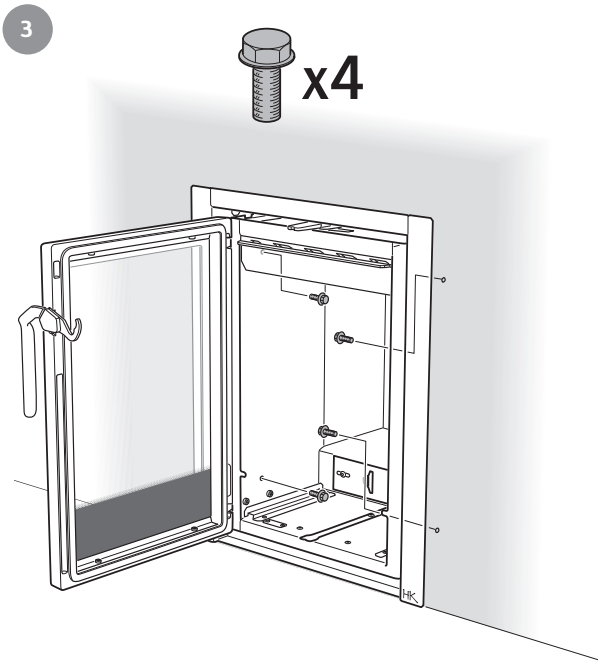

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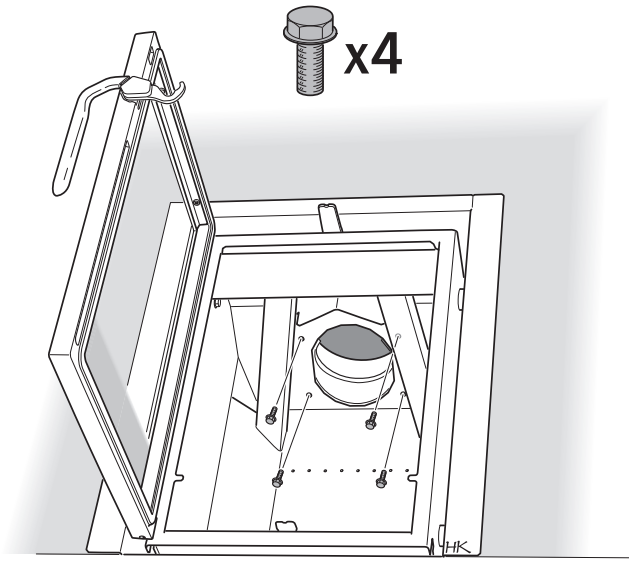
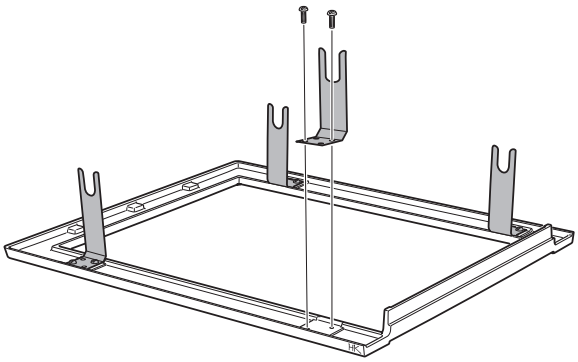


Modern frame

1



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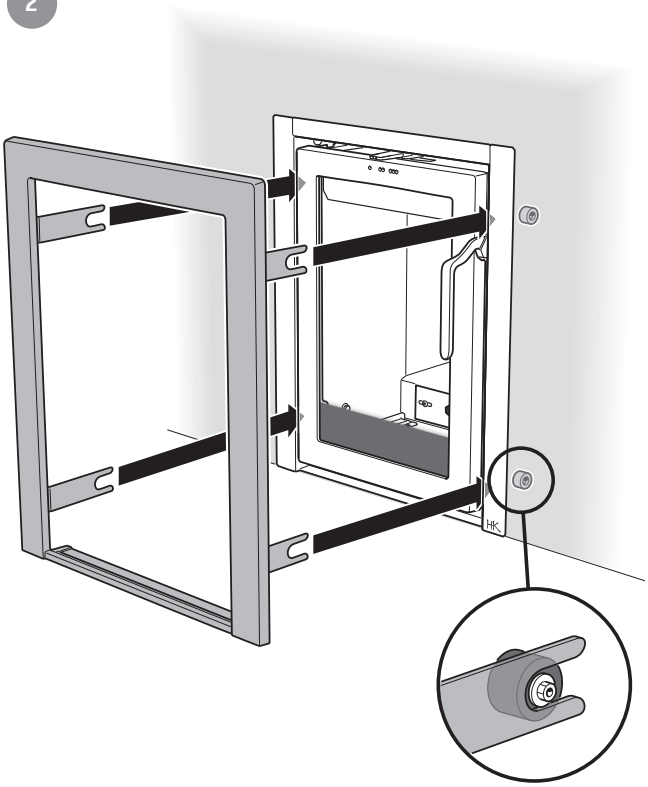

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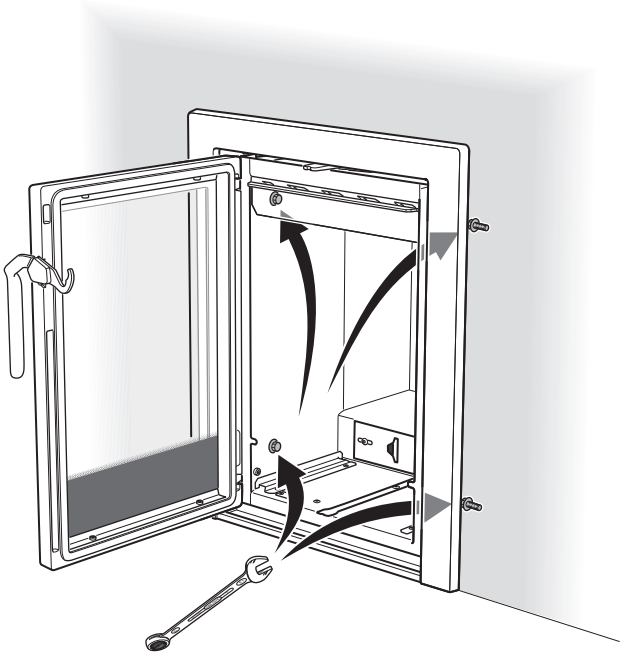

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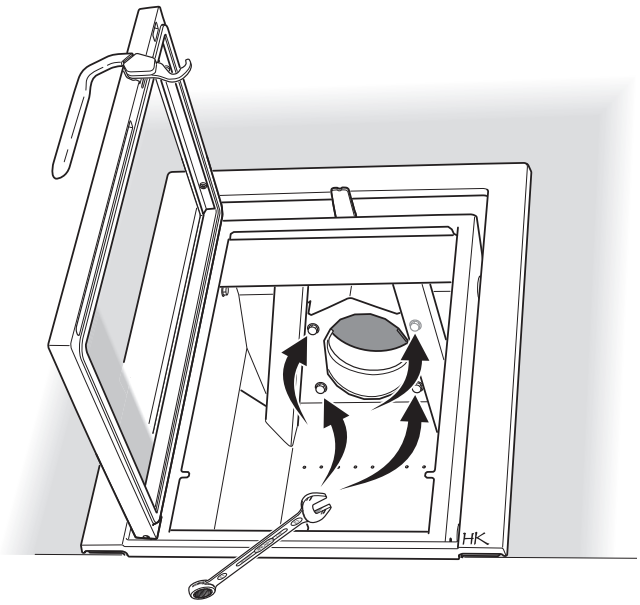


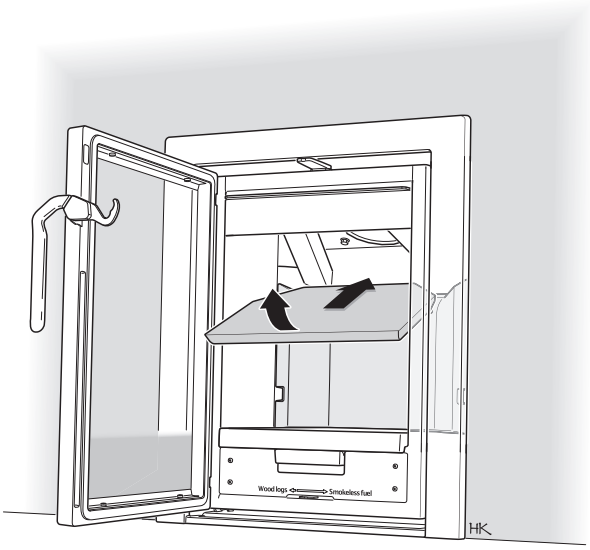
Make sure that the stovebody and frame are parallel before fasten the screws

Installing fire box insulation panels

The Thermotte insulation panels are fragile, handle them with care and be careful when placing them into the stovebody.

1

2



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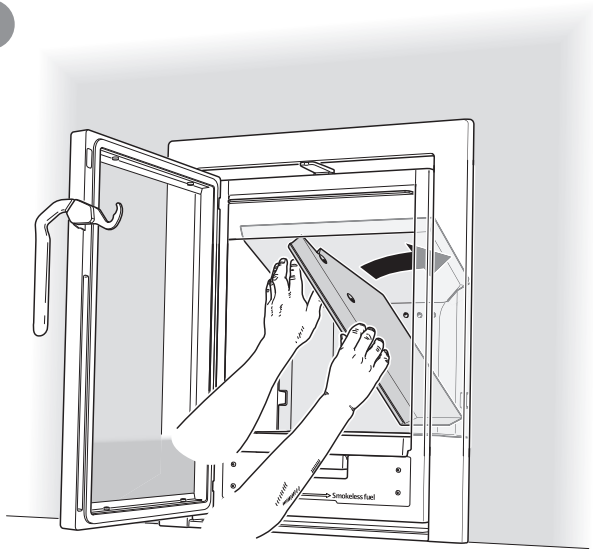

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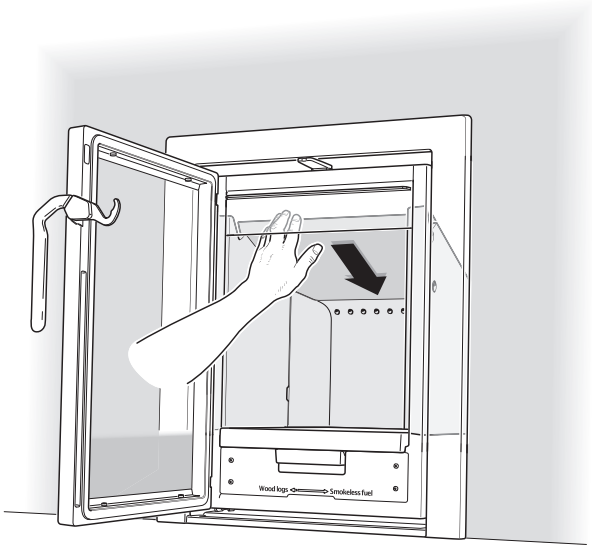


Final inspection of the installation

It is very important that the installation is inspected by an authorised chimney sweep before the stove is used. Also read the "Operating instructions", before lighting for the first time.

Contura

NIBE AB · Box 134 · 285 23 Markaryd · Sweden
www.contura.eu

Contura reserves the right to change dimensions and procedures described in these instructions at any time without special notice. The current edition can be downloaded from www.contura.eu

811163 IAV Ci4 SE_EX-5
2014-02-10

Operating instructions

C i4

Contura

www.contura.eu Part of NIBE

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Choice of fuel

This appliance is a multifuel stove and can be used with both wood logs or smokeless fuel. All sorts of logs, such as birch, beech, oak, elm, ash, conifers and fruit trees can be used as fuel in the stove. Different types of wood have different density, the higher the density the higher the energy value. Oak, beech and birch have the highest density. When using smokeless fuel remember to burn only anthracite or manufactured smokeless fuel briquettes. Never use bituminous coal or petroleum based fuels, these types of fuels will invalidate the product guarantee. The lighting is highly recommended to be made with kindling wood irrespective of which type of fuel you are using.

Correctly sized wood

Note that if too little kindling is used when lighting, or if the wood is too thickly cut, the fire box will not reach the correct operating temperature. Incorrect lighting can lead to poor combustion with heavy sooting and may result in the fire going out when the door is shut.

Kindling wood: Finely chopped wood

Length: 20-25 cm

Diameter: 3-4 cm

Weight per lighting: 1.5 kg (approx. 12-15 finely chopped pieces)

Feeding Wood: Chopped wood

Length: 20-25 cm

Diameter: 6-7 cm

Normal weight: 1.0 kg/hour (1-2 logs per load)

Max weight: 1,5 kg/hour (1-2 logs per load)

Feeding Solid fuel:

Anthracite or manufactured smokeless fuel briquettes

Normal weight: 0,6 kg/hour

Max weight: 0,9 kg/hour

Operating the right way

It is important that the correct amount of fuel is used, the amount of air supplied will not be enough if you overload the stove.

It is especially important that the correct amount of wood is used, when lighting. If you are lighting the fire for the first time you should use a scale to see how much 1,5 kg kindling is. Also check what the normal and maximum weights look like.

The stove is only intended for use with the door closed and it is only then that the hot air flushing of the glass surfaces occurs. Always open the door carefully and slowly to prevent blow back because of the changing pressure in the stove.

The function of stoves differs depending on the draught conditions in the chimney. Achieving the correct setting for the combustion air damper usually takes a few attempts.

Air inlet controls

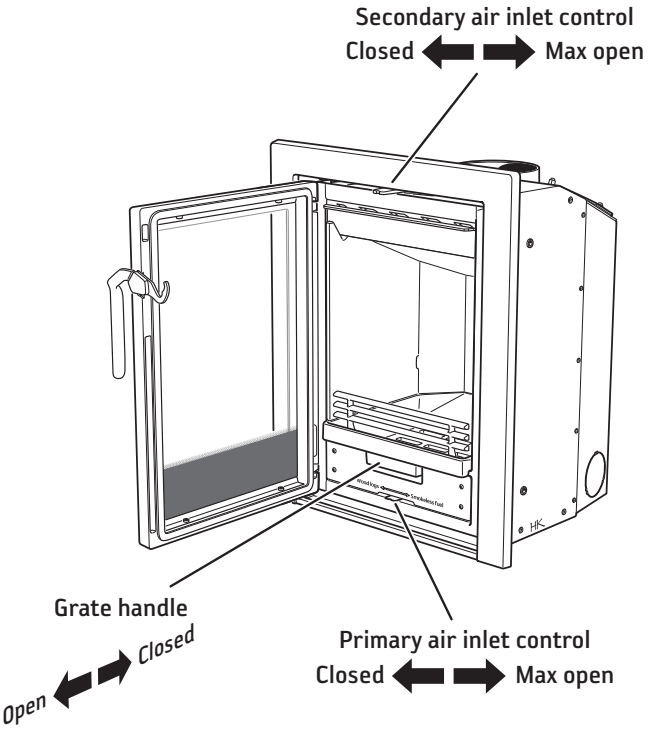
To ensure correct and complete combustion it is important to follow the instructions for the two air supply controls, they must be used differently depending on what type of fuel is used.
NOTE! the primary air inlet control can only be regulated if the grate is in open position, to open the grate pull the grate hadle towards you.

Burning wood:

Always set the primary air inlet control to the closed position and control the combustion with the secondary air inlet control.

Burning smokeless fuel:

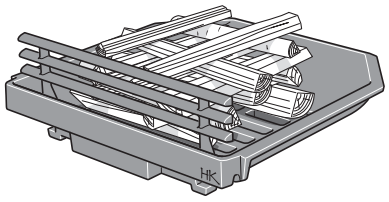
Control the combustion with the primary air inlet control and set the secondary air inlet control to the closed position.



Lighting

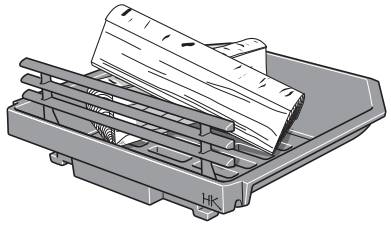
If your house has mechanical exhaust air ventilation you will need to open a window near the stove before lighting the fire. Leave the window open for a few minutes until the fire has caught.

1. Close the primary air control and open the secondary air control fully.
2. Place some newspaper or a fire lighter block, and approximately 1,5 kg kindling in the middle of the stove. The wood should be piled alternately across and lengthways.
3. Light the fire.
4. The door is set to the lighting position, that is when the locking hook is set to leave the door slightly open. When the fire has caught fully after approx 10-15 minutes, close the doors completely. The first load of logs should not be put on until the start up fire has become a glowing bed of embers.



Wood loading

1. Open the door handle slightly and let the vacuum in the firebox equalise for a few seconds before opening the door completely.
2. Add 2 logs of a combined weight of approx 1.0-1.5 kg. One log is placed diagonally and the other one placed parallel to the back. Then close the door. Leave the air inlet control completely open for approx. 5 minutes until the logs turn black and catch fire.



3. If you wish slower combustion, the supply of air inlet can be reduced. Nominal output of 4 kW is usually obtained when the air inlet control is set to 50% open and two logs are lit. In this operating mode it is important that the air inlet control is fully open for the first 5 minutes so that the wood has a chance to ignite fully before the supply of from the air inlet control is reduced. A condition of being able to control the heat output is a thick bed of embers and a high temperature in the firebox. When the fire has burnt down to embers is the time to add more wood.
   The conditions for controlling combustion vary depending on the temperature in the stove and the draft in the chimney.

Smokeless fuel loading

When using smokeless fuel the grate shall always be in open position, this is reached by pulling the grate towards you. It is only when the grate is in open position you are able to adjust the primary inlet air control.
1. Set the primary air control to the right, this will give maximum of air supply towards the grate.
2. Close the secondary air inlet control.

3. Add 0,6 kg of briquetts on top of the glowing embers and close the door.
4. After approx. 5 minutes when the fuel is well alight, open the door and place the primary air control at 50 % open, this will under normal conditions give you the nominal output of 4 kW.
De-ash before refueling, refuel little and often for clean and efficient burning. Always burn new fuel at high output for a few minutes before you adjust the primary air control into desired setting. **Remember not to burn with the primary air control at maximum for longer periods.**

QUICK LIGHTING

It is important that the wood catches fire quickly. Quick lighting is achieved by opening the combustion air damper fully or by leaving the door in the lighting position for a moment. Smouldering, i.e. reduced air supply, results in poor combustion and efficiency with high emission discharges and can, in worst-case scenarios, cause rapid gas ignition resulting in stove damage.

The wood's moisture content

Fresh wood is about 50 per cent water. Some of the water circulates freely between the fibres and some of the water is bound in the cells. The wood must always be dried so that the free water evaporates. The timber is ready for use when the moisture content has fallen below 20 %. If wood with a higher moisture content is lit, a large part of the energy content of the wood is used boiling off the water. If the wood is damp, the combustion is also poor, layers of soot and tar build up in the chimney and could, at worst, lead to a chimney fire. In addition, it causes the glass of the stove to soot and may cause discomfort to those living nearby.

To ensure thoroughly dry wood, the wood should be cut in the winter and stored, well aired, under a roof. Never cover the wood pile with a tarpaulin to the ground. The tarpaulin will then act as a sealed cover and the wood will be prevented from drying. Always store a small amount of wood indoors for several days before use, so that the surface moisture has time to evaporate

You must NOT burn the following

Under no circumstances may bituminous coal or petrolium based solid fuel briquettes be used. Neither pressure impregnated wood, painted or glued wood, chipboard, plastic or colour brochures be used as fuel. All these materials can create hydrochloric acid and heavy metals that are damaging both to the environment and the stove. Hydrochloric acid can also attack the steel in the chimney or the mortar in a stone built chimney.

STOVE MAINTENANCE

The glass may be come sooty with use, even if the fire is lit with dry wood with a moisture content of 15-20%. Wiping with dry paper is often sufficient when cleaning regularly. If the soot has been on the glass for longer it can be removed using cleaning agent or a specific soot removal agent. When antrhacite smokeless fuel are used and the glass air wash is reduced you will likely have stain on the glass, this will easily be removed with some cleaning agent. These cleaning agents can be purchased at your local supermarket or your local stove dealer.

Never use cleaning agents that contain any abrasives, these can damage the glass.

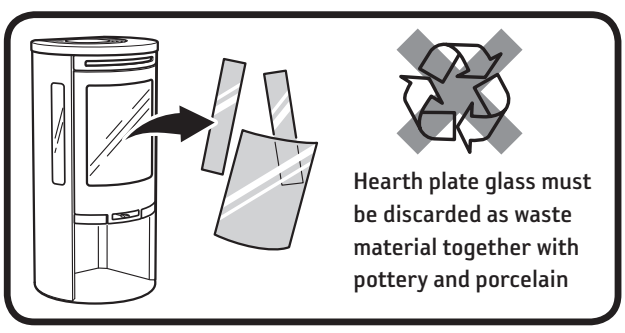
Ensure that no embers remain when removing ash from the stove. The ash must be stored in a fireproof container with a lid for for at least a week before being disposed of.

The grate and other cast iron components can be cleaned using a wirebrush.

It is important that the gaskets are checked from a combustion point of view, because worn gaskets reduce combustion because the stove draws additional air.

Painted parts of the stove can be cleaned with a damp cloth and, if necessary, a little washing-up liquid. Damage, such as scratches, to painted parts can be repaired using Contura touch up paint. Contact your dealer.

Components close to the centre of the fire may need to be replaced. Examples of such components are the stove cladding and grate. The life of these components depends on how much and in what way the stove has been used.



AVOID TOO LARGE A FIRE

The fire should not be too big. Large fires are uneconomic and also produce high smoke temperatures that can damage the stove and the chimney. The recommended amount of wood is 1.0 kg/hour and the maximum permitted is 1,5 kg/hour and then refers to burning split birch or other broadleaf wood with 18% moisture content. When lighting the same weight of conifer wood, significantly higher stove temperatures are reached. The recommended amount of anthracite or manufactured smokeless briquettes is 0,6 kg/h, maximum amount is 0,9 kg/h. Maximum fire for long periods reduces the life of the stove and exceeding the permitted fuel amounts can lead to damage to parts of the stove and the warranty being invalidated.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF OPERATIONAL INTERFERENCE AND HOW TO RECTIFY THEM

Poor draught in the stove after new installation

- Check the length of the chimney so that it meets Contura's recommendations, that is a total length of at least 3.5 metres.
- Check that there is nothing in the chimney to restrict the smoke and that no nearby buildings or trees affect the winds around the chimney.
- Check the area of the chimney (applies to existing stone built chimneys), which should be 120-200 cm².

It is difficult to light the fire and the fire dies after a short time

- The wood may not be dry enough, check the wood.
- Another reason is that there may be negative pressure in the house, for example when using a kitchen extractor fan or other mechanical ventilation. Open a window near the stove before lighting the fire. Also try lighting some newspaper and holding it up inside the stove to get the draft going.
- The air supply duct from the outside may be completely or partially blocked. Disconnect the hose and try lighting the fire with combustion air from the room.
- Perhaps one or both of the combustion dampers are in wrong position, see operating instructions.
- The smoke outlet of the stove may be blocked with soot, which can occur after sweeping. Lift the smoke baffle out and check.
- Finally go through the lighting instructions again. Perhaps the amount of kindling was too small and therefore the base embers were too weak and cold to light the next load of wood.

Warning

- During operation, certain surfaces of the stove become very hot and can cause burn injury if touched.
- Be aware of the strong heat radiated through the hatch glass.
- Placing flammable material closer than the safe distance indicated may cause a fire.
- Smouldering can cause quick gas ignition with the risk of damage to property and personal injury.

Abnormal amounts of soot form on the glass when using wood

There is always a certain amount of soot on the glass and this is added to with each lighting. Soot on the glass is caused by three things:

- The wood is damp, which causes poor combustion and generates a lot of smoke as a result.
- Too low temperature in the firebox, which causes incomplete combustion and poor draught in the chimney.
- Incorrect procedure, the door was not in the lighting position for approximately 15 minutes.

Check the moisture content of the wood, ensure that you have good base embers and go through the lighting instructions once again.

Smoke odour around the stove for periods

This can occur when wind blows down the chimney and most often occurs when the wind is from a particular direction. Another cause is the door was opened when it is burning hard.

Painted parts have become discoloured

If painted parts have discoloured it is due to an excessive temperature in the stove. The reason for the excessive temperature can be that the maximum amount of fuel has been exceeded, inappropriate fuel has been used (for example building waste, large quantities of finely chopped off cuts). The warranty does not cover damage of this type.

If a problem occurs that you cannot rectify yourself, contact the dealer or a chimney sweep.

We hope that these words of advice will help you to enjoy pleasant, economic and problem free use of your Contura stove.

SWEEPING

Sweeping the chimney ducts and chimney connections should be carried out by a chimney sweep. The stove can be scraped down and/or swept. A soot vacuum cleaner is most appropriate however.
If a chimney fire occurs or is suspected, the combustion damper and the door must be closed. If necessary, contact the fire brigade to extinguish it. The chimney must always be inspected by a chimney sweep after a chimney fire.

811164 BAV C i4 SE-EX-1
2012-01-31

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Contura reserves the right to change colours, materials, dimensions and models at any time without special notice. Your dealer can give you the most up to date information. Stoves shown in brochures may have extra equipment.